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DECEMBER 19.

The President, Dr. LEIDY, in the chair.

Thirty-five persons present.

The deaths of Jos. S. Lovering, Jr., and Dr. John Forsyth Meigs, members, were announced.

On an extinct Peccary.—Prof. LEIDY said he regarded it as remarkable, that among the multitude of remains of extinct mammals found in this country, many of which were of genera common to the old world, no well authenticated remains of Hippopotamus and of the Hog had been discovered. The representative of the latter in this country is the Peccary, of which there are two known living species, pertaining to South America, with one of them extending into Mexico and Texas. The remains of a number of extinct species have been found in the United States and territories, partly referable to *Dicotyles*, and others to a nearly allied genus, described by Dr. Le Conte under the name of *Platygonus*. In this the constituent lobes of the molar teeth are conspicuously prominent, comparatively smooth, and approximate in form those of ruminants. In *Dicotyles* they are comparatively low, wrinkled, and approximate more those of the hog.

Several fossil specimens exhibited, probably indicate an undescribed species of *Platygonus*, larger and of more robust proportions than the *P. compressus*. They have been submitted for examination by Mr. Wm. B. Henderson, who reports that they were found in clay and gravel, in a limestone quarry, in Mifflin Co., Pa. They consist of two jaw fragments with teeth, the bone being encrusted with a hard ferruginous cement of limestone and gravel. The lower jaw fragment contains the greater part of the last two molars. The jaw below the position of the first molar is thick and shallow; below the last tooth it abruptly deepens, and a short distance back is nearly double the depth. The upper jaw fragment contains the greater part of the molars and last premolar. The upper teeth exhibit a well produced basal ridge fore and aft, but none laterally, except the feeble elements of it between the lobes of the crowns.

Comparative measurements of the two fossil specimens with corresponding parts in the skull of *P. compressus* are as follows:

	<i>P. vetus.</i>	<i>P. compressus.</i>
Depth of lower jaw below first molar,	42 mm.	37 mm.
Thickness of lower jaw below first molar,	22 "	17 "
Depth of lower jaw back of last molar,	78 "	45 "
Space occupied by the last two molars,	47 "	38 "

	P. vetus.	P. compressus.
Fore and aft diameter of second molar,	21 mm.	17 mm.
Transverse diameter of second molar,	15 "	11 "
Fore and aft diameter of last molar,	28 "	21 "
Transverse diameter of last molar,	16 "	13 "
Breadth of face outside last premolars,	56 "	45 "
Breadth of face outside last molars,	68 "	52 "
Space occupied by upper molars,	62 "	50 "
Fore and aft diameter of first molar,	17 "	13 "
Transverse diameter of first molar,	16 "	12 "
Fore and aft diameter of second molar,	20 "	17 "
Transverse diameter of second molar,	18 "	14 "
Fore and aft diameter of last molar,	24 "	21 "
Transverse diameter of last molar,	19 "	14 "
Fore and aft diameter of last premolar,	12 "	11 "
Transverse diameter of last premolar,	15 "	11 "

The species may be named *PLATYGONUS VETUS*, though it is by no means certain that it does not pertain to one of the forms described by Prof. Marsh, from the western territories.

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